

MOSS STAYS IN RACE; ASSAILS WHITMAN

Brands the Governor as a Boss and Declares He Will Not Withdraw.

HE WILL KEEP PLEDGES

Accusing Gov. Whitman of having aided the part of a "boss" and having agitated the New York county Republican organization into violating the spirit of the primary law in order to nominate Charles A. Perkins, Frank Moss announced last night that he would make an active fight for the District Attorneyship against Mr. Perkins and Judge Edward Swanwick, the Democratic nominee.

"By the law," said Mr. Moss in a prepared statement, "I am compelled to stand as a candidate [as the nominee of the Progressive and American parties], but the Republican organization that elected me unwillingly at the command of the boss in Albany asks me to support Mr. Perkins and to advise my friends to vote for him. They ask me to be a passive or dummy candidate. This cannot be."

Mr. Moss gives three reasons for his course. First, he says, the primary law says that a candidate cannot withdraw and no evasion of the law should be attempted. Second, "Mr. Perkins has no chance of election against the Tammany candidate and many wise advisers tell me I have." This is the third reason: "There is no good reason why I should let the club that smote me. There is no good reason why I should let the words spoken and written by me in the primary campaign. But there is a strong affirmative reason for making a real run."

Assured of Fair Deal.

At the outset of the primary contest, says Mr. Moss, County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig assured him that there would be a fair election, that no instructions would be issued against him, that the Republican clubhouses would be open to him and that his regularity as a candidate would not be questioned. Mr. Moss says he informed Mr. Koenig that if the Republicans or any other party nominated him he would have to stand to the "edge" that he had promised to do so.

"No doubt," Mr. Moss continues, "Mr. Koenig meant originally to give a square deal. He didn't realize that he would have to deal with the Governor. In the bottom of his heart he hoped I would be elected at the primary—he wished for the candidate best. Most of the leaders easily desired and for whom the rank and file of the party was anxious to work."

However, says Mr. Moss, orders began to come to New York. Only eleven of the district leaders dared open clubhouses to him. He says that Mr. Koenig, accompanied by Mr. Perkins, the clubhouses and proclaimed that he was the organization candidate. He says on:

"The word passed up and down the line that the Governor's orders must be obeyed—that the positions of leaders and captains were at stake and that men holding political positions were in danger. On the day of the election the orders were issued. Those orders were preemptory. They were spoken, written and printed. They went to a certain end. They declared that Mr. Perkins was the organization candidate and must be supported."

The districts were filled with registration workers. Automobiles were used; voters were hunted up and dragged out. It looked like a national election. We had no organization to meet this tremendous effort.

"The jealousy and ingratitude of the Governor are personal matters, but the ordering of the primary election accomplished in his name is an awful violation of the principle of the direct nomination primary law, and one that should be sternly rebuked. I for one will not submit to it. It is a principle involved as clear as day and one that should be rebuked even more than the campaign for a District Attorney for half a term."

Asked to Break Pledges.

The upshot of the matter is this: The Republican organization, at the behest of a boss whom it fears and does not love, rejected the fusion which I had secured, accused an unknown man, a near Republican, and threw me over the brookworks. They ask me to break my pledges, of which I had given fair notice, to desert my duty, to crawl back and receive some sort of a consolation prize for looking pleasant. No, I stand fast where they threw me with the fair and square nominations they knew I had. They rejected me and fusion because they were afraid of the one man power above them. I believe today I have a fair prospect of winning the election. I believe the people will vote for me regardless of party lines."

Mr. Koenig said last night: "I never met with District Attorney Koenig. I saw him only once. I met him at a few clubhouses where I was invited to speak. It is entirely untrue that I told any party workers that they were in danger if Mr. Perkins was not nominated. I made no threats of any kind. The county committee sent out no notice. Whatever was done was done by district leaders on their own responsibility."

As to Mr. Moss's use of the Governor's name in his statement, I have nothing to say, because comment on that should come from the Governor, not from me."

Cavillier to Run Independently.

Ex-Assessorman Louis A. Cavillier, defeated by John E. Cowan for the nomination in the Democratic primary for Justice of the Eighth District Municipal Court, will run as an independent candidate. He has selected the name "Tammany Nomination" for signs of his faction and has adopted as an emblem an Indian waving a knife and a tomahawk.

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FEW REGISTER ON FIRST DAY

Comparison Difficult, as This Year There Are Six Days Instead of Four.

111,937 VOTERS LISTED

The first day of election registration showed a great decrease from the figures for the first day of last year, as was expected under the new six day system. The total registration for the day was 111,937, as compared with 186,082 for the corresponding day of 1914, a decrease of 74,145.

Owing to the fact that the registration places were only open from 5:30 in the afternoon until 10:30 at night at night instead of from 7 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night and the registration extends over six days instead of four, as heretofore, there is no real basis for comparison between the figures for 1914 and this year.

The total for Manhattan was 43,884, as compared with 75,589 in 1914, a decrease of 31,705. The year which compares most closely to this, so far as the offices are concerned, was 1911, also a decrease of 31,705. The year which compares most closely to this, so far as the offices are concerned, was 1911, also a decrease of 31,705. The year which compares most closely to this, so far as the offices are concerned, was 1911, also a decrease of 31,705.

MANHATTAN

First Day	1915	1914	1911
1	4,285	18,138	11,822
2	11,920	24,752	14,257
3	10,085	21,101	13,000
4	11,000	22,101	13,000
5	12,770	23,101	13,000
6	10,000	21,101	13,000
7	10,000	21,101	13,000
8	10,000	21,101	13,000
9	10,000	21,101	13,000
10	10,000	21,101	13,000
11	10,000	21,101	13,000
12	10,000	21,101	13,000
13	10,000	21,101	13,000
14	10,000	21,101	13,000
15	10,000	21,101	13,000
16	10,000	21,101	13,000
17	10,000	21,101	13,000
18	10,000	21,101	13,000
19	10,000	21,101	13,000
20	10,000	21,101	13,000
Total	111,937	186,082	111,937

BROOKLYN

First Day	1915	1914	1911
1	1,442	11,122	11,122
2	1,442	11,122	11,122
3	1,442	11,122	11,122
4	1,442	11,122	11,122
5	1,442	11,122	11,122
6	1,442	11,122	11,122
7	1,442	11,122	11,122
8	1,442	11,122	11,122
9	1,442	11,122	11,122
10	1,442	11,122	11,122
11	1,442	11,122	11,122
12	1,442	11,122	11,122
13	1,442	11,122	11,122
14	1,442	11,122	11,122
15	1,442	11,122	11,122
16	1,442	11,122	11,122
17	1,442	11,122	11,122
18	1,442	11,122	11,122
19	1,442	11,122	11,122
20	1,442	11,122	11,122
Total	111,937	186,082	111,937

SUMMARY

First Day	1915	1914	1911
Manhattan	43,884	75,589	43,884
Brooklyn	42,745	69,671	42,745
Queens	10,221	16,190	10,221
Richmond	2,163	3,223	2,163
Total	111,937	186,082	111,937

FEW WOMEN WATCH.

Many Registration Places Without Suffrage Workers.

Few women watchers were at the polls last night. In many sections of the city men made their way through a haze of cigar smoke in the cigar stores, barber shops, stores and schools without so much as a glimpse of a suffrage worker. But where the women watched, they were very energetic. They studied the faces of men and took down names with an earnestness that sent cold chills down the spines of perfectly legitimate voters.

Miss Alice D. Miller was on hand at 11 Bowers, a barber shop in the shadow of the Chatham Square elevated station and bordering on Chinatown, and Miss Emma Elliott was on duty in another barber shop at 52 Pearl street. Both were enthusiastic over the treatment they received from the voters of the districts.

Only seven women were found on duty in a visit to forty-five registration places in Manhattan. Suffrage leaders explained the scarcity of women watchers by saying that, as the certificates issued by the Board of Elections empowering the women to watch had been received late in the afternoon, many suffragists had not received them.

In the Bronx, where a school has been conducted by the Woman Suffrage party for the training of women to watch at the polls, Mrs. Daniel A. Palmer, vice-chairman of the branch, said that the results had been very gratifying. She expects that before the end of the week she will have a representative in every one of the 259 registration places in the Bronx.

LIEBOVITZ SUSPECTS TESTIFY.

Three Deny Any Part in Killing of Garment Striker.

Three of the seven labor leaders of the suit making trade who are on trial for murder took the witness stand before Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court, Criminal Term, yesterday and denied their guilt. All are accused of having been present at the assault on Herman Liebovitz, a recalcitrant striker in the union headquarters at 55 East Fourth street.

Max Sigman, one of the defendants, was on the stand for many hours, in final denial of brutality on the part of the strikers. He never stood for violence because it is detrimental to the success of union efforts.

Julius Weiss told the jury that he was a member of the relief committee in the 1910 strike and during that time he never visited the union headquarters in Fourth street. He added that he never knew Liebovitz and did not understand why he was accused.

Morris Stupniker, who is called by Assistant District Attorney Delahanty the strong arm operator of the union, was next called. He denied that he was more than a handy man for the union, although several witnesses have said that he was called Mosche the Barker. This was said by a court interpreter to mean "the man who is always under examination when court adjourns until this morning."

WISTAR BROWN'S HOME BURNS.

Women and 90 Year Old Owner Fight Villanova Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Women aided the volunteer firemen of half a dozen suburbs today in fighting a fire, which virtually destroyed Northwick, the beautiful home of Thomas Wistar Brown, at Villanova.

As the firemen, handicapped by a scarcity of water, fought the flames on the third floor the aged owner, who is more than 90 years old, sat in his library, there directing the removal of valuable books that he had taken him a half century to accumulate. He refused to leave until they were saved.

Mr. Brown's library of art masterpieces were lowered to safety by the women before the firemen arrived.

U. S. WILL KEEP HUERTA A PRISONER ON BORDER

Will Not Be Released Until Pan-American Conference Agree—Zapatistas Cut Off Railroad to Mexico City—Carranza Curbs Banks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Gen. Huerta, ex-President of Mexico, who was made a prisoner by the United States when he approached the border several months ago presumably with a view to organizing an expeditionary force, will not be released, as recently suggested in an informal way by Cardinal Gibbons. Department of Justice officials assert that they have information concerning Huerta's interest in Mexican affairs that justify his detention until a provisional government has been established in Mexico.

The understanding is that Huerta will not be released until the United States and the seven other American Powers that comprise the Pan-American Conference have recognized a government south of the Rio Grande.

Following the policy of the representatives of the Pan-American conference to give all the Mexican factions a hearing, Secretary Lansing tonight received Elizo Arredondo, the Carranza agent in the city. Mr. Arredondo said that the First Chief occupies nearly all of the country, with the exception of the States of Sonora, Chihuahua and Morelos, and that the Carranza case would get full consideration at the meeting of the Pan-American conference to be held on Saturday. Enrique C. Lorente, the Villa agent here, and other representatives of the Villa faction will be received by Secretary Lansing later in the week.

Despatches received at the State Department to-day say that Carranza has had no railway communication with Mexico since October 1. Two military trains have been sent from the capital, but this Government has no information as to their destination.

The Department is advised that Gen. Castro of the Carranza forces has taken Torreon. If Villa has lost this town, which Carranza is progressing with a programme of reconstruction of civil government in Mexico on the theory that he will soon be recognized by the American Powers. The Carranza agent today a despatch to-day from the First Chief saying that the Mexican Department of Justice has reorganized the courts of which Mexico city is located, and that like work is in progress in nearly all of the States controlled by the Constitutional government. Carranza added: "Business in Mexico is resuming its activities, particularly in mercantile circles. The banks have also resumed business, although some of them are deliberately putting obstacles in the course of the development of the economy."

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GRAFTING SCANDAL TO INVOLVE MANY

Fourteen Arrests Expected for Exacting Fees From New Citizens.

BUREAU CLERK HEAD

The arrest last night of David Levy, 22, a son of Morris Levy, Republican leader in the Twenty-fourth Assembly district, will be followed, it is understood, by the arrest of about fourteen other employees of the naturalization bureau in the County Clerk's office on charges of demanding fees from aliens seeking citizens' papers.

VILLA BLOWS UP HOMES.

Creel and Terrazas Said to Be Victims in Chihuahua.

EL PASO, Oct. 4.—Passengers arriving here from the city of Chihuahua say that the homes of Enrique Creel, former Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, and of Gen. Luis Terrazas, father-in-law of Mr. Creel and a refugee now in El Paso, were dynamited by order of Gen. Villa because of the escape from Chihuahua of the junior Luis Terrazas and his son.

It was reported here to-day that Luis Terrazas and his son Guillermo, in company with a brother of Gen. Alvarado Obregon, rode into the newly garrisoned Constitutional town of Torreon on Saturday.

Constitutionalist forces under Gen. Luis Herrera, operating in two columns, are working toward Chihuahua State from the western border of Chihuahua State. Advances in El Paso to-day report that the town of Chihuahua, fifty miles southwest of Guerrero, are in the hands of Herrera's troops, besides the towns of Ocampo and Concho near by.

Second night he would soon prove that he was innocent.

If Levy and the others whose arrests are expected are found guilty, they may be sentenced to two years in the penitenti